

Tony Lynn, Thomas / Creditor  
c/o P.O. Box 9099  
Stockton, California  
(95208)

United States Bankruptcy Court  
Northern District of California  
San Francisco Division  
450 Golden Gate Ave.  
San Francisco, California (94102)

PG&E Corporation  
Debtor (2640) 19-30088 (DM)  
77 Beale St.  
San Francisco, California (94105)

Pacific Gas and Electric Company  
Debtor (19-30089)  
77 Beale St.  
San Francisco, California (95105)

PG&E Corporation Claims  
Processing Center  
c/o Prime Clerk LLC  
Grand Central Station  
PO Box 4850  
New York, NY 10163-4850

**FILED**

JUN - 7 2021

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA

86

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

In re:

Chapter 11 Case  
No. 19-30088 (DM)  
(Lead Case)  
(Jointly Administered)

PG&E CORPORATION,

- and -

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC  
COMPANY

NOTICE via "AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH" AS TO  
EXCERPTED FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF  
SENATE REPORT 93-549, WAR AND  
EMERGENCY POWERS ACTS, RESPECTIVE  
OF CONSTITUTIONALLY OF BANKRUPTCY  
COURT IN THE DENIAL OF MY RIGHT TO  
DUE PROCESS OF THE LAW.

Debtors.

Affects both Debtors

TO THE CLERK OF THE ABOVE-ENTITLED COURT:

TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, KNOW YE:

"Numerous courts have ruled that silence to a sworn statement  
is acquiescence and that unsworn answer cannot override a sworn  
statement." Also, U.S. Courts have held that: "Silence can only  
be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak  
or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally mis-  
lead." U.S. vs. Tweel 550 F. 297, 299-300 (1977)

And;

"Indeed, no more than affidavit is necessary to make the *prima facie* case." United States vs. Kis, 658 F 2d 526, 536 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1981); cert. denied, 50 U.S.L.W. 2169; S. Ct. (March 22, 1982)

NOTICE via "AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH":

COMES NOW, judgement creditor, Tony Lynn, Thomas, who has been denied his rights to due process of the law and the equal protection of the law. Insomuch as justice delayed is justice denied respective of the fact that the bankruptcy proceedings, concerning the noticed debtors, was declared closed at the end of June of last year. Notice: List of creditors stated on 71 pages - my name is noticed on page 51 of 71.

I filed an "Affidavit of Truth" via a "Sworn Notice in the form of an Affidavit" as to my "Proof of Claim" for damages, my claim date: Oct. 2, 2019, mailed Cert. No. 7014 0150 0000 6545 9771, in that I believed money was owed to me by Pacific Gas & Electric Company for the period prior to the January 29, 2019, Chapter 11 filing. Notice: As of this date, May 29, 2021, no individual has presented an "Affidavit of Truth", under an oath / testimony, that rebutted, refuted, denied or challenged my "Affidavit of Truth" as to my "Proof of Claim". ***This failure to respond, that is to rebut, refute or challenge the facts noticed, is to accept, via stipulation, the noticed fact as being true and correct.*** As noticed: "Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally mislead."

As noticed, my claim for damages was prior to any other claim in the bankruptcy proceeding; thus, I, supra, should have a priority right of payment. But payment, third demand for payment, has not yet been forthcoming; therefore, I, supra, am being forced to seek a legal remedy to gain payment of my claim for damages. ***Notice: File liens against my debtors to gain payment for damages.***

Further, judgement creditor has given, his noticed debtors, NUMEROUS NOTICES concerning the issue of their alleged attorneys not being licensed in accordance with the State of California Constitution and the statutes passed pursuant thereto. Their failure and/or refusal to provide proof, copy of said license, on the record and for the record, of their lawful authorization to practice law in the State of California ***has exhausted my moral and legal obligation to their right to due process of the law.*** Notice: These un-licensed, alleged, attorneys have created an illegal Plan which the, alleged, court has, allegedly, made into an Order of the, alleged, court.

Relative to the proceeding, I, supra, have taken notice that this court is and has openly display, within the sanctuary of the bar, the America Flag of War, a Military Color, and has thereby been adjudicating the proceeding as a military tribunal. As noticed, this flag is really quite different than the American flag of peace in that this flag has gold braid on three sides and cannot be displayed outside without a military honor guard. See: Title 4 USC sec. 1, California Government Code sections 430 et seq. and Army Regulation 840-10 respective of Article II, section 2, clause 1 - federal Constitution relative to California Penal Code section 11. Note: This court's name is the UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT and not the Bankruptcy Court [of], belonging to, the United States.

***Based upon the facts, as noticed; I, supra, will now address the issue of the fact that this court is conducting these proceedings, under martial rule, as a corporate entity of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICAN CORPORATION.***

As notice in the federal Constitution at Article I, sec. 5, cl. 4 – “Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.”

I, supra, will now cite evidence for my allegation: “When the Southern states walked out of Congress, on March 27, 1861, the quorum to conduct business under the Constitution was lost. The only votes that Congress could lawfully take, under Parliamentary Law, were those to set the time to reconvene, take a vote to get a quorum, and vote to adjourn and set a date to reconvene at a later time, but instead, Congress abandoned the House and Senate without setting a date to reconvene. Under the Parliamentary Law of Congress, when this happened, Congress became “sine die” literally “without date” and thus when Congress adjourned, “sine die”, it ceased to exist as a deliberative body, and the only lawful, constitutional power that could declare war was no longer lawful, or in session.

The Southern states, by virtue of their secession from the Union, also ceased to exist “sine die”, and some state legislature in the Northern Block also adjourned “sine die” and thus all the states which were parties to creating the national government, were without a quorum.

President Lincoln executed the first executive order, written by any President, on April 15, 1861, Executive Order 1, and the nation has (allegedly) been ruled, by the president under executive order ever since. When Congress eventually did reconvene, it was reconvened (allegedly) under military authority of the Commander-in-Chief and not by Rules of Order for Parliamentary bodies or by Constitutional Law, placing the American people under martial rule ever since that national emergency declared by President Lincoln.

President Lincoln knew that he had no authority to issue any executive order; thus, he commissioned General Order No. 100, on April 24, 1863, as a special field code to govern his actions under martial law, to justified the seizure of power, which fictionally implement the provisions of Article I, sec. 8, clauses 17 – 18 of the Constitution beyond the boundaries of Washington, D.C. and allegedly into the several states. General Order No. 100, also called the Lieber Instructions and Lieber Code, extended the Laws of War and International Law onto the united, Union, States of America soil, and the (corporate) United States became the presumed conqueror of the People and the land. Note: Secret Weapons for a Quiet War.

Martial rule was kept secret and has never ended, the nation has been ruled under Military Law, *see: Military Flag in all courtrooms*, by the Commander-in-Chief of the military; the President, under his assumed executive powers and according to his executive orders, Constitutional Law under the original Constitution is enforced only as a matter of keeping public peace under the provisions of General Order No. 100 under martial rule.

Under Martial Law, *title is a mere fiction*, (see: Senate Document # 43 via HJR-192 hereto), since all property belongs to the military except for that property which the Commander-in-Chief may,

in his benevolence, exempted from taxation and seizure and upon which he allows the enemy, "Trading with the Enemy Act" of 1917, as amendment in 1933, to reside.

President Lincoln was assassinated before he could complete plans for reestablishing constitutional government in the Southern States and end the martial rule by executive order, and the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the federal Constitution of the United States, created a new citizenship status for the new expanded jurisdiction. New laws for the District of Columbia were established and passed by the (fraudulent) Congress in 1871, supplanting those of February 27, 1801 and May 3, 1802. The District of Columbia was re-incorporated in 1872, and all states in the Union were reformed as Franchisees, (see: CGC sec. 15700 – Franchise Tax board), of the Federal Corporation, so that a new Union of the United States could be created. The key to when the states became Federal Franchisees is related to the date when such states enacted the Field Code into law. The Field Code as a codification of the common law that was adopted first by New York, and then by California in 1872, and shortly afterwards the Lieber Code was used to bring the United States into the 1874 Brussels Conference and into the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907.

***The foregoing are "Excerpted from the Introduction of Senate Report 93 – 549, War and Emergency powers Acts.***

Respective of the legal facts noticed, this illegal Congress enacted the "Buck Act" in 1940, to create "federal areas", CA and a code number, within but external to the sovereign States of the Union of States. This would allow the states to fraudulently create the illusion, presumption, that the people were residing within the United States, see: Title 26 USC sec. 7701(a)(30)&(39), and 7701(b)(1)(A)&(B), pursuant of the use of the zip code, i.e. CA and a five digit number.

Soon after the establishment of the Buck Act in 1940, the new administrative areas became States which were given the status of STATE FRANCHISES by the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CORPORATION. Notice: State of California – Franchise Tax Board via CGC sec. 15700, supra.

For example, the STATE OF CALIFORNIA is in reality a franchise of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CORPORATION, and is an entity which is precisely NOT the Constitutional State of California, yet it governs this state and enforces its laws as though it possesses legal Constitutional legitimacy – it legally and lawfully does not.

Therefore, I OBJECT, on the record and for the record, that for anyone to act as an attorney in these proceedings; that they produce their "license" indorsed with his/her "certificate of the oath" as proof of their claim thereto.

I, supra, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the California Republic that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Respectfully presented:

Dated: 6-3-21

  
Tony Lynn Thomas

cc:

United States Bankruptcy Court  
Northern District of California  
San Francisco Division

Bankruptcy Case No. 19 – 30088 (DM)

Pacific Gas and Electric Company      Debtor (2640) 19-30089 (DM)  
PG&E Corporation Claims  
Processing Center  
c/o Prime Clerk LLC  
Grand Central Station  
PO Box 4850  
New York, NY 10163-4850

**AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH**, as to "Excerpted from the introduction of Senate Report 93-549, War and Emergency powers Acts, is attached herewith and made a part hereof. If such affidavit is not included with this "Sworn Notice in the Form of an Affidavit" such sworn notice shall be deemed void.

### **SWORN NOTICE in the form of an Affidavit**

#### **I. Memorandum of Law - Points and Authorities in Support Thereof**

An important aspect of the sworn notice is the notary signature and the jurat. Contrary to what most "persons" in the judicial branch say and think, the Notary Public is NOT an Officer of "their" Court, but an Officer of the Executive Branch and of the People, a much higher Court. The Notary is an officer of the state and certifies that everything in the sworn notice is true and correct and sworn to under oath by the affiant. Further the notary when signing the jurat signs in two capacities; in the capacity as an officer of the state and in the capacity of a living being, presenting one of the People, which the judicial branch Court can NEVER "SEE" (cannot give "cognizance of"), thus, creating a "bridge" for the process to move from the living to the fiction and vice versa.

Notary Public authority; ISAAC JOSEPH, APPELLANT, vs. JULIUS SALOMON, APPELLEE. Supreme Court of Florida, 19 Fla. 623; 1883 Fla. LEXIS 4, January, A. D. 1883, Decided - - "The demand of acceptance of a foreign bill is usually made by a Notary, and in case of non-acceptance he protests it, and this **notarial protest receives credit in all courts.**"

Is a response required to a sworn notice?

Yes, if an Affiant sends the sworn notice to a party that had, or there is implied, a prior business relationship with Affiant, if Affiant charges them with crimes, injuries and damages, or if they took an oath of office, then there is a mandatory response required to Affiant's sworn notice. There is case law on the mandatory response requirements. If they do not respond to the claims in Affiant's sworn notice according to the parameters therein then they agree with the claims in Affiant's sworn statement.

Rule 301, Federal Rules of Evidence is paramount.

Case Law in support thereof:

*"Uncontested allegations of fact must be accepted as true."* Morris v. National Cash Register, 44 SW 2nd 433, (1931).

*When no affidavits are filed in opposition, the trial court is entitled to accept as true the facts alleged in respondent's affidavits if "... such facts are within the affiant's personal knowledge and [are ones] to which he could competently testify...."* Southern Pac. Co. v. Fish, 166 Cal.App.2d 353, 362, 333 P.2d 133.

*"Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading..."* as per United States v. Tweel, 550 F.2d 297, citing United States v. Prudden, 424 F.2d 1021 at 1032

*"...failure to state the true facts when such statement is legally required, to the detriment of the one relying upon such conduct..." can be termed "fraud and deceit", as per Atilus v. United States, 406 F.2d 694, at 698*

*"Silence is a species of conduct, and constitutes an implied representation of the existence of facts in question, and the estoppel therefrom is accordingly a species of estoppel by misrepresentation. When silence is of such a character and under such circumstances that it would become a fraud on the other party to permit the silent party to deny what his silence has induced the other party to believe and act upon, it will operate as an estoppel." as per Carmine v. Bowen, 64 A. 923*

Another powerful element in the sworn notice is that it is a private contract set in admiralty that binds Libellees to a mandatory response by contract obligation.

This is accomplished when Affiant/Libellant claims that the other party has either damaged and injured Affiant or will do so by continuing to pursue a course of action. Affiant's claim via the sworn notice constitutes a private contract set out in admiralty. Affiant gave Libellees consideration in the form of forbearance of suit/waiver of tort with a specified and reasonable period of time, with a set and given number days to respond to the sworn notice, as per Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. All elements of a contract are in place.

With the consideration, Affiant's contract now puts Libellees under obligations that make it mandatory to respond to Affiant's document.

#### **Case Law in support of forbearance:**

*Forbearance is consideration. Black's Law Dictionary, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition page 307; Restatement Second, Contracts §§ 17(1), 71; Corbin on Contracts, Vol. 2, page 80, Revised Edition, West Publishing Co. 1995; and Richman v Brookhaven Servicing Corp., 80 Misc. 2d 563, 363, N.Y. S.2d. 731, 733. "Forbearance from exercising a right to take legal action...constitutes adequate consideration..." [citing numerous cases] Town & Country Bank v. Bancshares, 172 Ill.App.3d 1066, 527 N.E.2d 637 (1988).*

*"There seems to be a strong tendency for a court to find that a forbearance that was actually given was promised in advance by implication." Corbin on Contracts, Revised Edition, Vol. 2, pa. 119, citing Levine v. Tobin, 210 Cal. App.2d 67, 26 Cal. Rptr. 273, 275 (1962) and 15 other cases from 12 different jurisdictions.*

*Actual forbearance of suit for a reasonable time is consideration. William H. McMicken et al. v. Helen M. Stafford, 197 Ill. 540 (1902).*

It is a common understanding and general agreement that the prime reason for a contract is because the "parties" do not "trust" one another. And, as a half-truth may easily be a whole lie, a written contract brings clarity where confusion would otherwise exist.

All unilateral contracts, originating in corporate fiction or fraud, imposing duress, **pains and penalties**, required by state "statutes" and codes, lacking full disclosure, imbued with fraud, deceit, threat, pains and penalties and imposing obligations under duress is unlawful, illegal, unconstitutional, invalid, fraudulent, unenforceable and null and void, without force or effect, whatsoever.

If the "state", Federal or otherwise, deceptively takes ownership of any "res" (thing) by perversion under "color of law" by imposing upon the unaware Citizen "required" laws and fees, it is a unilateral contract, imposing said statutes and codes without full disclosure.

The "state" is a corporation, as is all government, and is designated to rule over the "fictional/corporate entities" to assure that no fiction ever harms a flesh and blood living man. This is the extent to which a "fiction" may associate with the living soul/man without the living man's consent.

All corporate administrators functioning through the United States court system are strictly "administrators" acting in the nature of a Judge. There have been no Judges in the prevalent court system since 1789. They fill only a ministerial capacity. All "courts" in the prevalent court system are to rule in the nature of a "court of competent jurisdiction". A true Court of Competent Jurisdiction is not available in any district of the United States of America.

A brief collection of facts, established by the High Courts of the land, from some of the wisest of Judges, and through the time tested channels of discipline follows:

"The idea prevails with some-indeed, it found expression in arguments at the bar-that we have in this country

substantially or practically two national governments; one to be maintained under the Constitution, with all its restrictions; the other to be maintained by Congress outside and independently of that instrument, by exercising such powers as other nations of the earth are accustomed to...I take leave to say that if the principles thus announced should ever receive the sanction of a majority of this court, a radical and mischievous change in our system of government will be the result. We will, in that event, pass from the era of constitutional liberty guarded and protected by a written constitution into an era of legislative absolutism....It will be an evil day for American liberty if the theory of a government outside of the supreme law of the land finds lodgment in our constitutional jurisprudence. No higher duty rests upon this court than to exert its full authority to prevent all violation of the principles of the Constitution". *DOWNES v. BIDWELL*, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)

6 Ohio St. 342, 1856 WL 59 (Ohio)

A national government is the government of the people of a single state or nation, united as a community by what is termed the social compact, and possessing complete and perfect supremacy over persons and things, so far as they can be made the lawful objects of civil government. A federal government is distinguished from a national government by its being the government of a community of independent and sovereign states, united by compact. Is one NOT required to remain within the parameters of the Constitution for the united States of America?

"In its governmental or public character, it represents the state, while in the other it is a mere private corporation. As a political institution, the municipality occupies a different position, and is subject to different liabilities from those which are imposed upon the private corporation. But because these two characters are united in the same legal entity, it does not follow that the shield which covers the political equally protects the private corporation." *STRAND v. STATE*., 16 Wn.(2d) 107, 116 (January 6, 1943).

*DOWNES v. BIDWELL*, 182 U.S. 244 (1901), where it is stated that; "...two national governments; one to be maintained under the Constitution, with all its restrictions; the other to be maintained by Congress outside and independently of that instrument..."

"No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judge by whom it is issued; and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence." (emphasis added) *Ableman v. Booth* (1858), 56 U.S. (21 How.) 506, 16 L.Ed. 169. [I recommend you read the entire case.]

Yet, the true purpose of "Law" is to protect the Private from the Corporate, as per:

"All that government does, and provides legitimately is in pursuit of its duty to provide protection for private rights, (*Wynhamer v. People*, 13 N.Y. 378), which duty is a debt owed to its creator, we the people and the private enfranchised individuals, which debt and duty is never extinguished nor discharged and is perpetual. No matter what the government/state provides for us in manner of convenience and safety, the unenfranchised individual owes nothing to the government", *Hale v. Henkle*, 201 U.S. 43.

"We the people have discharged any debt which may be said to exist or be owed to the state/government. The governments are however indebted continually to the people, because the people created the government corporation and because we suffer its continued existence. The continued debt owed to the people is discharged only as it continues not to violate our private rights, and when government fails in its duty to provide protection-discharge its debt to the people, it is an abandonment of any and all power, authority or vesting of 'sovereignty' which it possessed, and the laws remain the same, the sovereignty reverting to the people whence it came" *Down v. Bidwell*, 182 U.S. 277.

## II. Libellee(s) as tort feasor(s)

Therefore, as a consequence of the facts, claims, statements, laws and conclusions of law herein, including attached Affidavit of Truth, Libellee(s) has/have attempted to exercise Right of Claim to an alleged contract wherein, upon discovery, full disclosure was never made that all codes, regulations, statutes, and rules wherein Libellee(s) make Claim of Authority have no basis in fact, or law, subterfuge and fraud proven by the evidence supplied, and said claim exists solely in a fictional, corporate, legal entity with no required allegiance to the Constitution or any moral or equitable character.

Further, as a consequence of the facts, claims, statements, laws and conclusions of law herein, including

attached Affidavit of Truth, Libellee(s) did knowingly and willingly accept the benefit of the bargain, or contract, that was never ratified, but forced upon Affiant and The People, day by day, and event by event, as a Novation Contract, totally rooted, founded, and propagated in the Fraud with all said terms and conditions in the said Novation Contract being nothing more than fruit from the Poisonous Tree.

And, as a consequence of the facts, claims, statements, laws and conclusions of law herein, including attached Affidavit of Truth, Libellee(s) cannot at the same time accept the benefit of a bargain brought on by fraud, coercion, threat, duress, extortion, blackmail, etc, and reject the consequences of Truth and Justice, punishable by the very words, terms, phrases, and doctrines Libellee(s) has/have attempted to impose and force upon Affiant, which referenced court cases Affiant has relied upon and to which cases decisions Affiant claims Libellee(s) are bound.

Further, we have learned that certain major Supreme Court rulings affirm that there are two (2) distinctly different United States with two (2) opposite forms of governments, both having the same congress. Of a fact, the opposite of GOOD is EVIL, the opposite of TRUTH is FICTION, the opposite of RIGHT is WRONG. The consequence of the facts, claims, statements, laws and conclusions of law herein, is that; evil, fiction, and wrong are attributes of deception, fraud, malice, treason and tort.

Exodus 20:15 Thou shalt not steal.

John 8:44 Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.

3 John 1:11 Beloved, follow not that which is evil, but that which is good. He that doeth good is of God: but he that doeth evil hath not seen God.

### III. ACTUAL SWORN NOTICE FOLLOWS;

STATEMENT 01) Affiant hereby claims, declares and states under oath the following;

FACT 02) Forbearance is consideration, as learned in Black's Law Dictionary (above).

FACT 03) Actual forbearance of suit for a reasonable time is consideration. William H. McMicken et al. v. Helen M. Stafford, 197 Ill. 540 (1902). [Consideration is a required element of any contract.]

CLAIM 04) Affiant's sworn notice constitutes a private contract set out in admiralty and gives Libellee(s) consideration in the form of forbearance of suit for a reasonable period of time (see above).

CLAIM 05) These damages and injuries have bound Libellee(s) into a contract for restitution and reparation to Affiant.

CLAIM 06) Libellee(s) responses are mandatory based upon the law cited herein.

CONCLUSION 07) If Libellee(s) do/does not respond according to conditions herein, Libellee(s) agree(s) to the claims, facts, statements, laws and conclusions of law in this sworn notice and attached Affidavit of Truth including but not limited to the fact that Libellee(s) has/have damaged and injured Affiant.

CLAIM 08) The Constitution for the United States of America is a parameter, or barrier, that the fictional, corporate, legislative tribunals have purposely evaded to the harm, pain, and injury of this Affiant. These crimes have brought great mental stress, spoilage, time wastage, alienation of the affection of loved family members, and various other damages and injuries to Affiant.

CONCLUSION 09) Of paramount importance, and the only way justice can be served, is to determine whether the source and fountain of authority purported by Libellee(s) is from the Original, Organic Constitution for the united States of America or the Corporate Charter for the de facto government operating for, and on behalf of, the fictional Federal government, fictional Congress and Senate, and fictional sub-corporate charters responding to the corporate United States that are totally outside (outlaw) the confines of Rule of Law and are "extra-Constitutional".

CONCLUSION 10) Since actions speak louder than words, and by actions contracts are consummated, Libellee(s) actions have made manifest, with open disregard for the Rule of Law, that Libellee(s) had/have, at all times and in every measure, concerning their association with Affiant, operated outside the parameters of the Constitution for the

United States of America, and within the bounds of treason, coercion, threat, duress, malfeasance, tort, unlawful conversion, and any of several other offenses known to be injurious to Affiant.

CONCLUSION 11) As a consequence of Libellee(s) actions Libellee(s) has/have committed felony conversion, mail fraud, securities violations, libel and theft of Affiant's property for which restitution is sought.

Affiant reserves the right to amend in order that the truth be ascertained and justly determined.

**Verified Affidavit**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, Tony Lynn of the family Thomas, *Sui Juris*, solemnly affirm and verify that I have read the foregoing, and know its contents to be true to the best of my knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated on my information or belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true. This instrument is submitted upon good faith effort that is grounded in fact, warranted by existing law for the modification or reversal of existing law and submitted for proper purposes, and not to cause harassment and unnecessary delay or costs, so help me God. See Supremacy Clause (Constitution, Laws and Treaties are all the supreme Law of the Land).

By my hand, I, supra, do hereby declare under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the California Republic, that the foregoing information is true, correct, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Tony Lynn, Thomas

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A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the Document to which the certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

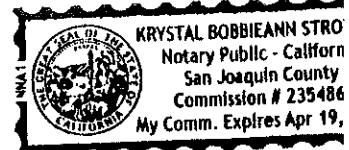
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State of California

County of San Joaquin

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this 03 day of June, 2021  
by Tony Lynn, Thomas proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be  
the person who appeared before me.

Signature of Notary Public:

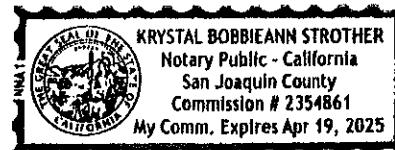


Title of Document:

Affadavit

Document Date:

03, June 2021



Tony Thomas  
PO Box 9099  
Stockton, CA 95208



United States Bankruptcy Court  
Northern District of California  
San Francisco Division  
450 Golden Gate Ave.  
San Francisco, California (94102)

**RECEIVED**

JUN - 7 2021 BC

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA